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*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
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STEPHEN D. COAN  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

**ADVISORY**

**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** June 1, 2010

**SUBJECT:** **Contact Number for July Fourth Holiday**

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The summer fireworks season is fast approaching. Final plans for Fourth of July fireworks displays are taking place and precautionary planning becomes increasingly important. Advance planning is necessary for our office to respond appropriately should problems be encountered the day or evening of the display. While the primary concern is the prevention of accidents that have the potential to injure, other issues of non-compliance may occur on the day of the display.

The Division of Fire Safety grants natural barrier approvals when needed. If you previously received an approval and nothing has changed in the plans submitted to you by the fireworks shooter, you do not need another approval. If you need a site inspection for approval, please contact 978-567-3375 as soon as possible.

Once again, it is strongly recommended that the same procedures used last year be followed again this year. A representative of your department should take a close look at the display during the setup process during daylight hours in the late afternoon. This procedure provides the best opportunity to inspect and correct any compliance issues and insures a safe and successful fireworks display.

Please be assured that, once again, the Department of Fire Services, Division of Fire Safety, stands ready to provide the highest possible level of technical, compliance, and enforcement support during this long and important holiday week. In an effort to provide additional inspection guidelines, please find attached to this memo a suggested checklist for the three stages of a

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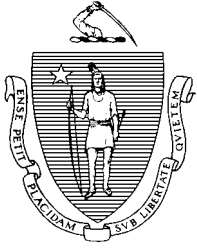
fireworks program. If you have any questions about Users Certificates, Certificates of Competency, or related licensing issues, please contact our Licensing Desk at 978-567-3700.

In order to address the potential need for compliance and enforcement support during the long July Fourth holiday, Division of Fire Safety Code Compliance and Enforcement Officers will be available, 24 hours a day, to respond to your communities should the need arise.

Should it be necessary during a pre-display setup inspection by your department, or an accident, to contact a Code Compliance and Enforcement Officer, the following numbers may be called for immediate assistance (be prepared to provide your contact information and details on the nature of the request):

**Outside of regular business hours, you should call the Massachusetts  
Emergency Management Agency at 508-820-2000.**

**Normal business days from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., please call the Division of  
Fire Safety at 978-567-3375.**



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## **FIREWORKS DISPLAY CHECKLIST**

Date of Show: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Before Show /check:**

- ☐ Pre show site inspection.
- ☐ Natural barriers must be pre-approved by the State Fire Marshal's Office (plan sufficient time ahead)
- ☐ At least 15 days prior to display application/permit must be submitted, including site diagram and shell inventory, by a licensed competent operator.
- ☐ Obtain copies of all State Fire Marshal permits if applicable such as transportation, electrical firing board, portable firing trailers, 12-inch shells.
- ☐ Within 5 Days of receipt of application/permit, form must be approved or disapproved and forwarded to the State Fire Marshal's Office.

### **Day of Show /check:**

- ☐ Establish secured area with a suitable barrier such as snow fencing or equivalent (caution tape is not sufficient), natural barriers, as approved by SFMO (secured area must be established and maintained from the arrival of the fireworks until the completion of the display).
- ☐ Verify State Fire Marshal permits (transportation, electric firing boards, and portable firing trailers).
- ☐ If using racks, determine that the rack placement conforms to the approved site.
- ☐ Check racks for correct spacing and stability. Check angling of mortars.
- ☐ If not using racks, determine that tubes are sufficiently buried. Check angling of mortars.
- ☐ Determine weather and wind condition prior to display.
- ☐ Approve the location and type of wooden supply (ready) boxes [DOT shipping containers are not acceptable].

### **Following the Show /check:**

- ☐ A competent operator must insure a search is made for any unignited shells immediately following the display and at the first available daylight.
- ☐ Upon completion of the search, a competent operator shall report all findings to the head of the Fire Department.

# Summary of Massachusetts Fireworks Law – MGL Chapter 148, S. 39

## What does the law prohibit?

It is illegal for private citizens to use, possess, or sell fireworks in Massachusetts, or to purchase them legally elsewhere and then transport them into the state. The law prohibits any article designed to produce a *visible or audible effect*.

## Sale of fireworks:

Penalty: Fine or imprisonment or both, and confiscation.

Fine: \$100 to \$1000

Imprisonment: Maximum of 1 year.

Seizure of fireworks: Mandatory.

**Who can arrest ?** Any officer qualified to serve criminal process.

**Must an officer arrest?** No. Statute says the officer *may* arrest without a warrant.

**Must an officer seize the fireworks?** Yes, the statute says the officer *shall* seize any fireworks.

## Possession, use, cause to explode of fireworks:

Penalty: Fine and confiscation only

Fine: \$10 to \$100

Seizure of fireworks: Mandatory.

**Who can seize:** Any officer qualified to serve criminal process.

**May an officer arrest?** For possession, no. Statute only provides for a fine upon conviction and automatic confiscation of fireworks.

**Must an officer seize the fireworks?** Yes, the statute says the officer *shall* seize any fireworks.

## Seizure:

**Can people get their fireworks back?** No, if convicted, the fireworks are forfeited to the Commonwealth.

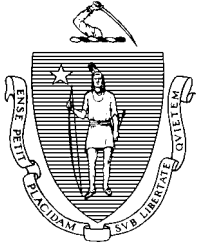
**What does an officer do with confiscated fireworks?** Immediately notify the State Fire Marshal (call 1-800-682-9229 or 978-567-3365) and securely store them until the explosive technician from the State Fire Marshal's Office can take them into possession for disposal.



## **FireFACTORS**

**Office of the State Fire Marshal  
Department of Fire Services**

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STEPHEN D. COAN  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** June 1, 2010

**SUBJECT:** Information from DEP regarding perchlorate-containing fireworks

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Attached for information purposes only, is a memorandum from the Department of Environmental Protection. Our office will provide this memorandum to all firework user certificate holders issued by our office. The purpose of this memorandum is to bring attention to the recent contamination of drinking water supplies by perchlorates. While there is no specific link identified at this time, DEP has requested assistance in getting this information out regarding the need for housekeeping and alternatives in certain areas.

If you have any questions contact technical services unit at 978-567-3375 or in western MA at 413-587-3181.

Attachment

## **Fireworks Best Environmental Management Practices**

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Memorandum

To: Fireworks Contractors and Interested Parties

From: Janine Commerford, Assistant Commissioner - Waste Site Cleanup

Subject: Potential Environmental Contamination From the Use of Perchlorate-Containing Fireworks

Date: April 14, 2008

### **Introduction**

Over the past few years, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) has detected perchlorate in eleven drinking water supplies in Massachusetts, including three public water supply wells where nearby fireworks displays appear to be a source of the perchlorate contamination. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide guidance on perchlorate-containing fireworks to prevent contamination of drinking water supplies from this potential source.

### **Background**

Perchlorate is a chemical compound comprised of 1 chlorine and 4 oxygen atoms. The wide-scale production of perchlorate for use as a solid rocket propellant has led to the use of perchlorate compounds in a number of common products, including airbag inflators, industrial chemicals, explosives, and fireworks. Perchlorate is highly water soluble, and can travel significant distances in groundwater. Perchlorate can affect the function of the thyroid gland, which regulates the body's metabolism. Pregnant women and their fetuses, infants, children under the age of 12, and people with hypothyroidism are most susceptible. In July 2006, MassDEP promulgated a drinking water standard of 2 parts per billion or ppb, and notification criteria (Reportable Concentrations in soil and groundwater) for this contaminant under the state waste site cleanup regulations (Massachusetts Contingency Plan, 310 CMR 40.0000).

In response to detection of perchlorate in water supply wells in Massachusetts, MassDEP is investigating surrounding sites and activities that may have caused or contributed to contamination. Fireworks displays employing perchlorate-containing pyrotechnics have been identified in at least three locations as the possible source of drinking water contamination.

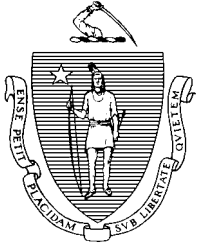
### **Recommendations**

Although the environmental impacts from the use of perchlorate-containing fireworks have not been fully defined, MassDEP believes it is prudent for fireworks contractors to take the

following reasonable steps to minimize potential problems:

1. Request low (or no) perchlorate containing fireworks. This may require that you make inquiries with your suppliers and/or manufacturers.
2. Institute rigorous "housekeeping" practices. It appears that the deposition of unburned aerial shell fragments and other pyrotechnic debris may be the primary mechanism by which groundwater becomes contaminated by perchlorate. Fireworks companies or display sponsors should remove all visible shell debris encountered during the search at first light.
3. Dispose or manage "duds" and "misfires" appropriately; all "duds" or "misfires" must be removed from the site and disposed of in accordance with applicable codes and manufacturers instructions. Contain and/or promptly address runoff in cases where water is used to douse duds or misfired materials.
4. Be aware of the existence of surrounding drinking water supplies and stay as far away from them as possible. Of particular concern are Fireworks displays within the recharge areas of public drinking water supply wells (i.e., "Zone II" and "Interim Wellhead Protection" areas). Maps of these areas and surface water supplies should be available from local officials, and can be viewed on-line at <http://www.mass.gov/mgis/> (specifically <http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/WSPA/viewer.htm>) and <http://mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/swapreps.htm>

Please contact Rose Knox at the MassDEP Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup (BWSC) at 617-556-1026 or [Rosemary.Knox@state.ma.us](mailto:Rosemary.Knox@state.ma.us) if you would like additional information, or please refer to the following link on MassDEP's Website:  
<http://mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/percinfo.htm>



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STATE FIRE MARSHAL

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** June 1, 2010

**SUBJECT: LP-gas Patio Heaters**

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My office has received a number of calls regarding the use of LP-gas fired patio heaters. This memorandum provides information and clarification regarding use and handling of LP-gas fired patio heaters.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 58 – 2008 Edition provides guidance on the use of these LP-gas patio heaters. A summary of this information is contained in item 1. It is recommended that these safety measures be placed as a condition to the issuance of a permit issued in accordance with 527 CMR 1.04(3). Although (NFPA) 58 – 2008 has not been adopted and is not itself legally enforceable, once their requirements have been made a condition of the permit, such permit may be revoked for non-compliance.

**Recommendations:**

1. LP- gas fired patio heaters are becoming more prevalent both in residential and commercial settings. NFPA 58-2008 section 6.20 has guidelines for LP-gas fired patio heaters that exceed the 1.08 lb bottle. These may be useful for fire departments in permitting these appliances. NFPA 58 should be reviewed, but the guidelines are summarized as follows:
  - a. Patio heaters shall be listed and used in accordance with their listing and the manufacturer's instructions. These instructions usually have guidelines on distances from combustible construction and should be reviewed.



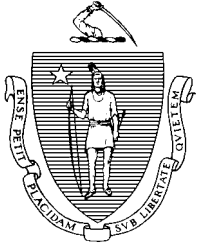
- b. Patio heaters shall not be located within 5 ft (1.5 m) of exits or fixtures when utilized at assembly occupancies.
- c. The use of these patio heaters must be done in an open environment, as they are not listed or approved as an unvented heater.

**527 CMR 6 Requirements:**

- 1. The storage of LP-gas over 42 pounds requires a permit from the head of the fire department. The typical gas grill cylinder is 20 pounds.
- 2. The use and storage of LP-gas on the balconies or roofs of buildings is prohibited, as indicated in 527 CMR 6.07(1)(a).
- 3. The storage of LP-gas inside a building is controlled by 527 CMR 6.07(5)(a).

Staff from my office is currently working with the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations to revise and update the 527 CMR 6 and its associated NFPA standard.

If you have any questions, or require assistance, please contact the Code Compliance & Enforcement Unit at (978) 567-3375 or in western Massachusetts at (413) 587-3181.



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## MEMORANDUM

**To:** Heads of Fire Departments  
**From:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal  
**Date:** June 1, 2010  
**RE:** BFPR Updates

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Enclosed are finalized regulations for the Use and Storage of Alcohol Based Hand Rub Preparations (527 CMR 10) and Approved Smoke Detectors (527 CMR 32). Both of these regulations were originally enacted by emergency and forwarded for use earlier this year. The regulations enclosed are the final version of those original emergency regulations. A summary is provided below.

527 CMR 10.03(16): Use and Storage of alcohol based hand rub preparations provide for the following:

- Exempts the personal use and handling from permitting
- Sets a permit requirement only for storage in excess of 10 gallons
- Sets a separation distance between adjacent containers

527 CMR 32: Approved Smoke Detectors provide for the following:

- Provides additional clarification regarding the limited applicability of the regulation to smoke detectors in certain residential units not subject to the building code requirements (applies only to residences built prior to 1-1-1975)
- Creates a new exception to the dual technology requirement for low voltage devices in the older homes because of product unavailability.
- Requires dual detection technology except if installed near kitchens and bathrooms.

If you have any questions, please contact the Code Compliance and Enforcement Unit at (978) 567-3375 or in Western MA at 413-587-3181.

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# 527 CMR: BOARD OF FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

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## 527 CMR: BOARD OF FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

### 527 CMR 32.00: APPROVED SMOKE DETECTORS

#### Section

32.01: Purpose and Scope

32.02: General Requirements

32.03: Installation of Smoke Detectors in the Vicinity of a Kitchen, Bathroom or Other Areas

*new* →

#### 32.01: Purpose and Scope

Pursuant to the Board's authority under M.G.L. c. 22D, § 4 to develop a comprehensive fire safety code and under the general regulatory authority of M.G.L. c. 148, §§ 10 and 28, the purpose of 527 CMR 32.00 is to enhance public safety by providing further technical qualification to the definitions of "Approved monitored battery power smoke detector" and "Approved primary power smoke detector", as those words are used in M.G.L. c. 148, §§ 26D, E and F. The provisions of 527 CMR 32.00 shall not apply to buildings constructed, altered or modified after January 1, 1975, which are subject to the provisions of 780 CMR, *The State Building Code*.

As of April 5, 2010, 527 CMR 32.00 shall be the applicable standard for sellers to comply with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 148, § 26F upon sale and transfer of certain buildings or structures occupied in whole or in part for residential purposes.

#### 32.02: General Requirements

- (1) Except for smoke detectors located in areas regulated by 527 CMR 32.03, an approved monitored battery power smoke detector shall consist of a working device, as defined in M.G.L. c. 148, § 26D, that is listed and employs both ionization and photoelectric technology, in either a single unit or by means of two separate units to determine an alarm condition.
- (2) Except for smoke detectors located in areas regulated by 527 CMR 32.03, an approved primary power smoke detector shall consist of a working device, as defined in M.G.L. c. 148, § 26D, that is listed and employs both ionization and photoelectric technology, in either a single unit or by means of two separate units to determine an alarm condition.
- (3) Compliance with 527 CMR 32.02 can be met by a low voltage system of wired or wireless connected listed photoelectric smoke detectors.

#### 32.03: Installation of Smoke Detectors in the Vicinity of a Kitchen, Bathroom or Other Areas

A smoke detector installed within 20 feet of an entryway to a kitchen, or bathroom containing a bathtub or shower, shall not utilize ionization technology to determine an alarm condition. The 20-foot measurement shall include and extend into common areas of a multi-family dwelling, if applicable.

#### REGULATORY AUTHORITY

527 CMR 32.00: M.G.L. c. 22D, § 4; c. 148, §§ 10, 26E, 26F, and 28.

NON-TEXT PAGE

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10.03: continued

(10) Fire Lanes.

- (a) Designation. The head of the fire department shall require and designate public or private fire lanes as deemed necessary for the efficient and effective use of fire apparatus. Fire lanes shall have a minimum width of 18'.
- (b) Obstructions. Designated fire lanes shall be maintained free of obstructions and vehicles and marked in an approved manner.
- (c) Maintenance. All designated fire lane signs or markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and replaced when necessary to insure adequate visibility.

(11) Electrical.

- (a) Abatement of Electrical Hazards. When any electrical hazards are identified, such conditions shall be abated. All identified hazardous electrical conditions in permanent wiring shall be brought to the attention of the electrical code official.
- (b) Refer to 527 CMR 12.00 (Massachusetts Electrical Code)

(12) Asphalt (Tar) Kettles.

- (a) General. Any asphalt (tar) kettle beneath which is maintained any open fire, heated coals or ashes shall not be transported or permitted to be transported over any highway, road or street.
- (b) Exception. Asphalt (tar) kettles being used for street repair work shall only be transported in an open fired condition when the asphalt (tar) kettle unit is towed or moved at a speed not to exceed ten miles per hour (16 kph). A safety vehicle with warning lights shall follow the asphalt (tar) kettle when the open fired asphalt (tar) kettle is being transported or moved.
- (c) Restrictions. Asphalt (tar) kettles shall not be used inside any building or on any roof top under 70 feet in height. Fired asphalt (tar) kettles shall not be left unattended.
- (d) Temporary Use of Asphalt (tar) Kettles on Roofs Over 70 Feet in Height. There shall not be an exposed flame on roof top kettles. Asphalt (tar) kettles are to be placed on a non-combustible surface away from air-conditioning and ventilation units and are not to be left unattended. The attendant must man the kettle for a period of one hour after operation or until the material reaches a temperature of 315°F. Propane cylinders must be secured in place; no spare cylinders are to be stored on roofs and all cylinders are to be removed at the end of each work day. Propane cylinders must be kept away from air-conditioning and ventilation units. A 20 B:C multipurpose fire extinguisher must be used on all roof top asphalt (tar) kettles. A permit shall be obtained from the head of the fire department at least two working days prior to the placement of a tar kettle on a roof.
- (e) Fire Protection. There shall be a minimum of one 20 B:C multipurpose portable fire extinguisher within 30 feet of each asphalt (tar) kettle during the period such kettle is in use, and one additional minimum 20 B:C multipurpose portable fire extinguisher on the roof being covered. Every kettle, when in operation, shall be equipped with a tight fitting cover. A kettle, when in operation, shall be placed a safe distance from any combustible material or buildings.
- (f) LPG Cylinder Protection. When liquefied petroleum gas cylinders or containers are utilized for fueling asphalt (tar) kettles, the LPG cylinder shall be protected against vandalism and tampering.
  - 1. All LPG cylinders and containers shall be placed in a secured area for protection against tampering.
  - 2. LPG cylinders and containers which cannot be secured in a protected area shall be removed.
  - 3. The storage of LPG cylinders on roof tops shall be prohibited.
  - 4. Refer to 527 CMR 6.00 (LPG).

(13) Hazards to Means of Egress.

- (a) Obstructions. No person shall at any time place an encumbrance of any kind before or upon any fire escape, balcony or ladder intended as a means of escape from fire. The means of egress from each part of the building, including stairways, egress doors, and any panic hardware installed thereon, aisles, corridors, passageways and similar elements of the means of egress, shall at all times be maintained in a safe condition and shall be available for immediate use and free of all obstructions.



10.03: continued

(b) Storage. Combustible or flammable material shall not be placed, stored or kept in any portion of an exit or elevator car or hoistway or at the bottom of a stairway, fire escape or other means of escape unless such space is enclosed and protected as required by 780 CMR. Such storage shall be located so that the presence or burning of the materials would not obstruct or render hazardous the means of egress.

(c) Display. Aisles, passageways or stairways in any building shall not be obstructed with tables, showcases, Christmas trees, vending machines or other obstructions during hours when the building is open to the public, nor shall such obstructions be located in such a manner as to interfere with firefighting access. Display boards, signs, coat racks and any other movable equipment that obstructs the path of egress travel shall be prohibited. A mirror shall not be placed in or adjacent to any means of egress in such a manner as to confuse the direction of egress. Draperies and similar hangings obscuring an exit shall be prohibited.

(d) Exterior egress. All exterior stairways and fire escapes shall be kept free of snow and ice. Any fire escape or exterior stairway found to be in a state of deterioration or determined to be unsafe by the head of the fire department shall be repaired immediately. Depending on the structural condition, a load test of any fire escape shall be conducted before it is returned to service.

(e) Means of Escape. In occupancies in Groups R and I-1, bars, grilles or screens placed over emergency escape windows shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than required for normal operation of the window.

(14) All fork trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines used in areas including but not limited to those containing flammable gases or vapors, vapors of flammable liquids, volatile flammable liquids and their vapors or other areas where flammable gases are normally confined, combustible metal dusts and other combustible dusts, or areas where ignitable fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled shall comply with NFPA 505.

(15) No person or entity may install any fire protection system in any new or existing building or structure without first obtaining a permit therefor from the head of the fire department.

new →

(16) Use and Storage of Alcohol Based Hand Rub Preparations.

(a) The personal use and handling of an alcohol based hand rub preparation is exempt from the permitting requirements of 527 CMR 14.00.

(b) The storage of alcohol based hand rub preparations, in excess of ten gallons, shall comply with the requirements of 527 CMR 14.00.

(c) The use of wall-mounted or free-standing units used to dispense an alcohol based hand rub preparation shall comply with the following requirements:

1. The maximum capacity of each dispenser shall be 41 ounces.

2. The minimum separation distance between dispensers shall be 48 inches.

(d) No alcohol based hand rub preparation dispenser shall be located directly over or adjacent to any ignition source such as, but not necessarily limited to, electrical outlets, light fixtures or electrical appliances or any open flame device.

(e) For the purposes of 527 CMR 10.03(16), an alcohol based hand rub preparation is defined as a preparation containing alcohol designed for application to the hands for reducing the number of viable microorganisms on the hands and contains from 60% to 95% ethanol or isopropanol alcohol.

(17) Conflicting Requirements. Where requirements of reference standards conflict with statutes or regulations in effect in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, those statutes or regulations shall take precedence unless otherwise modified by the State Fire Marshal.



10.04: Safety Cans

Flammable or combustible liquids stored or transported in other than a cargo tank, portable tank or transfer tank shall be in approved containers. Approved containers shall include those built to U. S. DOT standards, listed and labeled by an NRTL, or approved by the State Fire Marshal. When not in use, containers shall be in a secured, upright position with all openings tightly closed. Refer to 527 CMR 14.00 for additional provisions for the storage, handling and use of flammable and combustible liquids.

10.05: General Storage

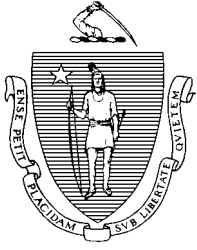
- (1) Crating, storage, piling, *etc.*, of empty packing boxes, cases, or barrels of a combustible nature shall be restricted to segregated areas in separate buildings or separate fire areas.
- (2) Areas for outdoor storage shall be approved where the following are available: adequate municipal fire and police protection; access roads for use by the fire apparatus; adequate water supply; and, no exposure hazard.
- (3) The entire storage site shall be kept free from unnecessary accumulations of combustible materials. Weeds or grass and dry vegetation shall be kept down and a regular procedure shall be provided for the periodic cleanup of the entire area.
- (4) Tarpaulins used for the protection of storage against the weather shall be flameproofed.
- (5) The entire premises shall be approved by the head of the fire department.

10.06: Fumigation and Thermal Insecticidal Fogging

- (1) General. fumigation and thermal insecticidal fogging operations shall conform to the provisions of 527 CMR 10.06 and all other applicable requirements of 527 CMR 10.00, and shall apply to the use of gases, liquids, or solids in connection therewith.
- (2) Permit required. In order to provide the head of the fire department with notice that fumigation or fogging is to be done and so that operations which must be performed by the fire department may be adjusted to these conditions, no person shall perform fumigation or fogging without a permit from the head of the fire department.

NON-TEXT PAGE

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DEVAL L. PATRICK  
GOVERNOR

TIMOTHY P. MURRAY  
LT. GOVERNOR

MARY ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN  
SECRETARY

*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
*Executive Office of Public Safety and Security*  
*Department of Fire Services*

*P.O. Box 1025 ~ State Road*

*Stow, Massachusetts 01775*

*(978) 567~3100 Fax: (978) 567~3121*

*www.mass.gov/dfs*



STEPHEN D. COAN  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

## **ADVISORY**

**TO:** Heads of Fire Departments

**FROM:** Stephen D. Coan  
State Fire Marshal

**DATE:** June 1, 2010

**SUBJECT: Hazmat Response Plans, Revision and Re-positioning of Apparatus**

In accordance with the 2008 Hazardous Materials Response Re-Engineering Plan, a series of response plan changes have been completed to improve response time of Hazmat vehicles to Massachusetts's communities. To summarize response plans changes, the closest hazmat apparatus, of the required type and regardless of assigned district, will respond to all communities upon request. To accomplish this, specific response plans have now been written for each community. Under these response plans, vehicles with detection capability (TOMs units and Hazmat Squads) can be within any high population density area of the state within 30 minutes. About 90% of the state is now within 30 minutes for an operational equipment vehicle (ORUs).

To accomplish these response times, the following apparatus moves and additions have been completed:

- Addition of Hazmat Squads in Danvers, Yarmouth and New Bedford
- Movement of 1 ORU from Natick to Northampton
- Movement of 1 ORU from Newton to Revere

Departments may notice the first arriving hazmat response vehicles appear to be from other districts. While vehicles will cross district lines to accomplish improved response times, there is no change in the district team responding and district lines have not changed.

In addition, we will begin later this month to consolidate control centers to allow for more coordinated use of resources. Specifics on consolidation and changes in access will be sent out as each district control center is consolidated. A single 800-telephone number will, upon completion, serve as the access for all hazmat resources, statewide.

*Administrative Services • Division of Fire Safety*  
*Hazardous Materials Response • Massachusetts Firefighting Academy*

# ACTIVATION OF RESOURCES

## DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES

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### CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT TEAMS

(revised May, 2010)

The Critical Incident Stress Management Teams can be activated 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

**For immediate response, contact the appropriate team:**

<b>Boston Fire – Metro Fire CISM Team</b>	<b>617-343-2880</b>
District 13	
<b>Bristol / Norfolk CISM Team</b>	<b>508-285-5380</b>
Districts 3 & 4	
<b>Cape and Islands CISM Team</b>	<b>508-563-4200</b>
District 1	
<b>Central Mass CISM Team</b>	<b>508-387-0937</b>
District 7	
<b>Concord / Carlisle Area CISM Team</b>	<b>978-369-1442</b>
District 14	
<b>Greater Lowell / Chelmsford CISM Team</b>	<b>800-614-2476</b>
District 6	
<b>Metro Boston Area CISM Team</b>	<b>781-632-0401</b>
Districts 5 & 15	
<b>Montachusets CISM Team</b>	<b>508-899-0055</b>
District 8	
<b>Plymouth County CISM Team</b>	<b>508-747-1779</b>
District 2	
<b>Western Mass CISM Team</b>	<b>413-586-6065</b>
Districts 9, 10, 11 & 12	
<b>Other Teams:</b>	
Cambridge Fire	617-571-2697
PFFM	617-791-9285
WINGS	617-416-0773
Worcester Fire	508-951-3466

**\*\*\*There is NO COST for any of these training sessions\*\*\***



## **FIRE PREVENTION JUNE SCHEDULE 2010**



### **FIREWORKS DETAIL ORIENTATION**

A training program for the person or persons responsible for issuing fireworks permits; inspecting fireworks display sites and working fireworks details.

<b>List of Dates</b>	<b>Locations</b>
Course #: 200-000-629-D <b>Date: June 7, 2010</b> Time: 0900-1200 Location: Andover Town House Banquet Facility	Andover Town House Banquet Facility 20 Main Street, 2nd Floor, Andover, MA <i>Use municipal parking lot to the rear</i>
Course #: 200-000-629-E <b>Date: June 9, 2010</b> Time: 1830-2130 Location: Easthampton Fire Department	Easthampton Fire Department 32 Payson Avenue, Easthampton, MA
Course #: 200-000-629-F <b>Date: June 15, 2010</b> Time: 0900-1200 Location: Western New England College	Western New England College 1215 Wilbraham Road, Springfield, MA
Course #: 200-000-629-A <b>Date: June 17, 2010</b> Time: 0900-1200 Location: Department of Fire Services	Department of Fire Services One State Road, Stow, MA <i>Classroom 109</i>
Course #: 200-000-629-G <b>Date: June 22, 2010</b> Time: 0900-1200 Location: Cedarville Community Center	Cedarville Community Center 2209 State Road, Plymouth, MA
Course #: 200-000-629-B <b>Date: June 24, 2010</b> Time: 1830-2130 Location: Department of Fire Services	Department of Fire Services One State Road, Stow, MA <i>Classroom 109</i>

*Register Early!*

**Mail to:** Registrar  
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy  
State Road, P.O. Box 1025, Stow, MA 01775  
(978) 567-3200

**Or Fax it to:**  
(978) 567-3229

Additional information & applications can be obtained @ [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs)



**Department of Fire Services / Division of Fire Safety – Code Enforcement Training**



**Department of Fire Services &  
Massachusetts State Police Bomb Squad  
are pleased to announce**



***IED Recognition & Response Training***

This four-hour course will:

- Familiarize first responders with explosive materials
- Assist in identification of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIEDs), Homicide / Suicide bombers, and homemade explosives (HMEs)
- Identify proper response guidelines for such incidents

Current trends, case studies and information sources are also highlighted.



***Training is designed for  
all first responders***

Course:	203-900-950 Session B
Date:	June 25, 2010
Time:	1000 – 1400
Location:	Tufts University 8 Upper Campus Road Medford, MA Braker Hall Room 001

Student Capacity: 120
Priority: Tufts Police Department

*\* OEMS credits pending \**

Class is FREE ~ Backfill/Overtime (BF/OT) costs will not be covered

***Please complete a standard DFS / MFA student application or register online at  
[www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs).***

**Mail to:**

Registrar  
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy  
State Road, P.O. Box 1025, Stow, MA 01775  
(978) 567-3200

**Or Fax to:**

(978) 567-3229



***This is a priority selection course and you will be notified by email  
as to whether or not you have been selected to attend.***



***Department of Fire Services / Massachusetts State Police Bomb Squad***

# **National Fire Academy Massachusetts State Weekend Emmitsburg, MD**



**December 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010\***

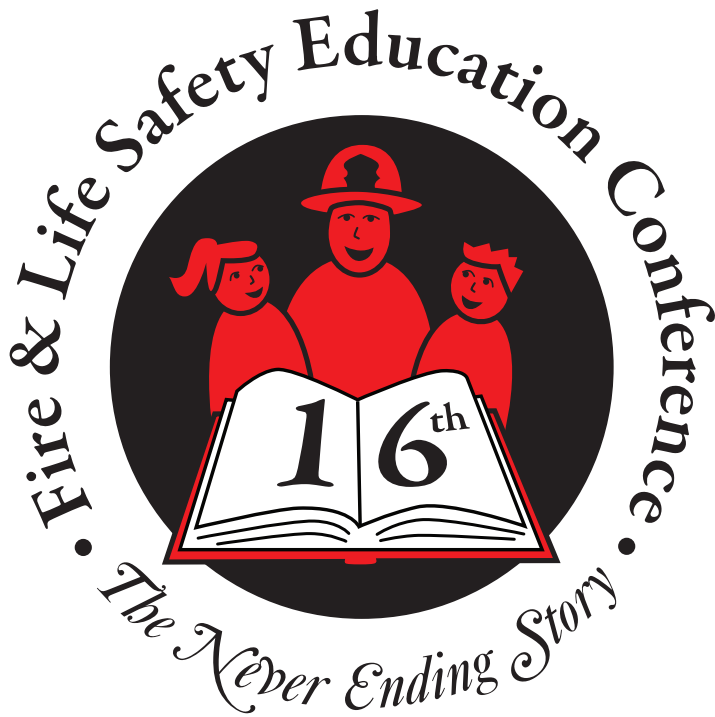
***Course Offerings Include:***

- 1. Introduction to Wildland and Wildland/Urban Interface Firefighting for the Structural Company Officer**
- 2. Incident Safety Officer (Revised)**
- 3. Strategy and Tactics for Initial Company Operations**
- 4. Courtroom Preparation and Testimony for First Responders**
- 5. Commissioning New Occupancies**

**Application packets will be available in July**

**Program Capacity: 150**

\*this weekend was changed at the direction of NFA....we understand that this may not be a good weekend for many people due to the time of year and DFS objected, but we have exhausted all opportunities with NFA to find an alternate weekend



# SAVE THE DATE

September 22-23, 2010

## The 16th Annual Fire & Life Safety Education Conference

Presented by the Department of Fire Services and the  
Massachusetts Public Fire & Life Safety Education Task Force

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### WESTFORD REGENCY INN AND CONFERENCE CENTER

219 Littleton Road (Route 110) • Westford, MA 01886

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#### THIS CONFERENCE IS FOR:

S.A.F.E. Educators	School Safety Officers
Classroom Teachers	Injury Prevention
Health Educators	Professionals
Firefighters & Fire Officers	School Resource Officers
School Administrators	Elder Service Workers
Nurses	EMTs

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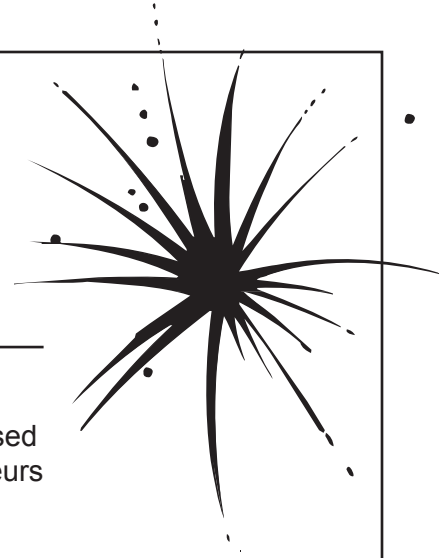
#### FOR REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

Send an e-mail with the text "conference" in the subject line to [Jennifer.Mieth@state.ma.us](mailto:Jennifer.Mieth@state.ma.us)

Look online at [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs) under *What's New*



# Be Smart... Leave the Fireworks to the Professionals



## ***Enjoy the many supervised professional displays!***

All across the state there are many professional fireworks displays supervised by local fire departments. Unfortunately, too many children and adult amateurs continue to set off fireworks that start fires, and cause serious injuries to themselves and others.

## ***Fireworks can be deadly!***

A 45-year old Gloucester woman died in a December 22, 2003 house fire when someone threw fireworks and ignited the Christmas tree in the living room. Three other people were injured. On May 20, 1997, a 26-year old man from Watertown was killed while he was lighting fireworks in a hallway. A 27-year old Framingham man was killed July 4, 1993, when his backyard fireworks exploded in his face. On July 4, 1992, fireworks fatally injured a 30-year old man on a Fairhaven beach.

## ***All fireworks are illegal in Massachusetts.***

The possession and use of all fireworks by private citizens is illegal in Massachusetts. This includes Class C fireworks which are sometimes falsely called "safe and sane" such as sparklers, party poppers, snappers, firecrackers, spinners and cherry bombs, to name a few. Sparklers burn at 1800°F.

It is illegal to transport fireworks into Massachusetts, even if they were purchased legally elsewhere. Illegal fireworks can be confiscated on the spot.

## ***Do not purchase fireworks through mail-order or on-line catalogues.***



The distribution of mail-order catalogues that clearly state that fireworks are illegal in some jurisdictions cannot be prohibited. State and local police regularly confiscate illegal shipments of fireworks into Massachusetts. Many unhappy consumers have lost both their money and the fireworks trying to circumvent the law.

## ***Set a good example for your children.***

### ***Children imitate what they see adults do.***

If you use fireworks children will imitate you, not realizing how very dangerous they are. Over sixty percent of the fireworks-related burn injuries reported by hospitals to the Office of the State Fire Marshal were children under age 18.

(over)



# **FireFACTORS**

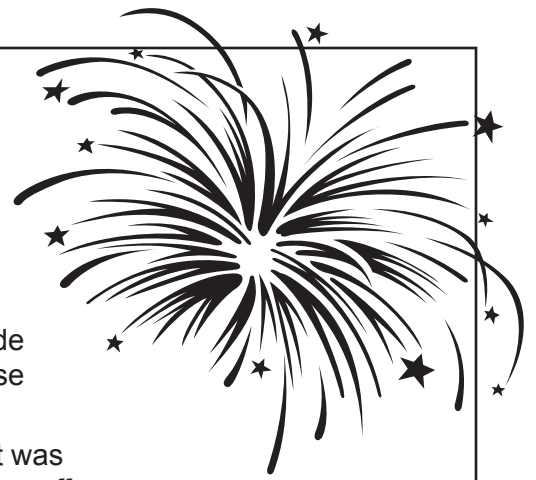
**Office of the State Fire Marshal • Department of Fire Services**

P.O. Box 1025 State Road Stow, MA 01775 (978) 567-3300 [www.mass.gov/dfs](http://www.mass.gov/dfs)

### ***MFIRS facts!***

In the past decade (2000-2009) there have been 715 major fire and explosion incidents involving illegal fireworks reported to the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS). These 715 fires and explosions caused one death, 10 civilian injuries, eight fire service injuries, and an estimated dollar loss of \$1.5 million. This is quite a substantial amount since most fireworks related fires are outside brush fires and do not usually have high loss figures. A majority of these fires occurred during the week of the Fourth of July holiday.

- On July 3, 2009, at 10:24 p.m., the Marshfield Fire Department was dispatched to a fire at the beach. A group of people was shooting off fireworks and ignited an outside fire.
- On July 4, 2009, at 9:32 p.m., the Hull Fire Department was dispatched to a grass fire in an open field. The fire was ignited by someone lighting off fireworks.
- On July 5, 2009, at 12:30 a.m., the Hudson Fire Department was dispatched to an outside fire near the side of the road. The fire was ignited by someone lighting off fireworks. No one was injured and damages were estimated at \$30.
- On July 6, 2009, at 9:33 p.m., the Scituate Fire Department was dispatched to an outside fire at the high school. Several people were playing with fireworks in the area.
- On June 8, 2009, at 11:52 a.m., the Amesbury Fire Department was called to a structure fire in a single-family home started by fireworks. The fireworks ignited an exterior stairway. Smoke detectors were present and alerted the occupants in the home. Damages from this fire were estimated to be \$22,000.
- On October 31, 2009, at 2:26 p.m., the Hubbardston Fire Department was called to a fire in a 20' x 80' storage shed. A 13-year old boy using fireworks nearby ignited the shed on fire. One firefighter was injured fighting this fire. Damages from this fire were estimated to be \$10,000.



### ***M-BIRS facts!***

- In the past decade (2000-2009), 48 people have been treated at Massachusetts emergency rooms for severe burn injuries from fireworks – burns covering 5% or more of the body. Sixty-seven percent (67%), of the victims were children under the age of 18. Twenty-nine percent were children under 14.
- On July 3, 2009, a 6-month old Rockland boy received burns to his head when embers from exploding fireworks landed on his forehead.
- On July 4, 2009, a 6-year old boy he received burns to 15% of his body surface area when the sparkler he was holding ignited his clothes.
- On September 6, 2009, a 30-year old man received burns to his head and face from fireworks. He was looking into the barrel of a large piece of fireworks when it exploded in his face.

